Great grief and measuress of mind, intense study, drinking to e ees, particularly of spiritness liquers, and the use of tob se is to be attempted by tonics, which supply deficiency of bile er gastric juice. To restore the tone of the stemsch, and enable it to can place the utmost reliabce in HOOFLAND'S GERMAN

We defy any one to contradict this assertion, and WILL PAY 81,009 to any one who will produce a certificate published by us that is no

RUM OR WHISKY.

AND CANNOT MAKE DRUNKARDS. but is the greatest strengthening tonic in the world-purely vegetable and is taken by all dis and children with perfect safety. READ WHO INDORSES THE ABOVE STATEMENT.

From the Rev. Levi G. Beck, Pastor of the Baptist Church, Pem berton, N. J., fermerly of the North Baptist Church, Philadelphia, a present Paster of the Baptist Church, Chester, Pa.

fact, and colling the attention of those afflicted with the diseases for which they are recommended to these Bitters, knowing from expericheerfully as Hoofland's Bitters is intended to benefit the afflicted, and is "not a run drink." Yours, truly, LEVI G. BECK.

effects of indigestion, accompanied by a prostration of the nerlengy of which, I fear, is to make many a confirmed drank earning that yours was really a medicinal preparation, upon the nervous system, was prompt and gratifying. I feel that I derived great and permanent benefit from the use of a few bettles. Very respectfully yours.

W. D. SEIGFRIED, No. 254 Shacksmaxon et.

From the many respectable recommendations given to Dr. Hoo land's German Bitters, I was induced to give them atrial. After using everal bottles. I found them to be a good remedy for deblifty, and

west were than ton the the stomach.

From the Rev. D. Merrige, Pastor of the Passyunk Esptist Church

From the Rev. William Smith, formerly Paster of the Vincentown and Millville (N. J.) Baptist Churches, Philadelphia.

and and are useful in disorders of the liver, loss of appetite, &c. I here also recommended them to several of my friends, who have tried them, and found them greatly beneficial in the restoration of No. 966 Hutchinson-at.

DEAN SIR: I feel it due to your excellent preparation, Hoofland's German Bitters, to add my testimony to the deserved reputation it has obtained. I have for years, at times, been troubled with great disorder. In my head and nervous system. I was advised by a friend to try a bottle of your German Bitters. I did so, and have experienced great and unexpected relief; my health has been very materially benefited. I confidently recommend the article where I meet with cases similar to my own, and have been assured by many of their good effects.

Respectfully yours.

From John B. Wickersham, esq., firm of Wickersham & Hutchin con, the celebrated Manufacturers of Fancy Iron Works, No. 256

I san the recipient from you of one of the greatest favors that can be conferred upon man, viz. that of health. For many years have I suf-Greed from one of the most annoying and debilitating complaints that

the buman family can be afflicted with-chronic diarrhea. During the long time I was suffering from this disease, I was attendad by regular physicians, giving me but temporary relief. The cause

seemed to remain until I was induced to try Hoofland's German Bitters. After the use of a few bottles of that valuable medicine, the complaint appeared to be completely eradicated.

Leften inwardly thank you for such a valuable specific, and which ever I have an opportunity, cheerfully recommend it, with full confi-Truly yours, -

JOHN B. WICKERSHAM. Naw-York, FE .. 2, 1864.

From A. McMakin, esq., No. 663 Broadway, March 29, 1866. DEAR Siz: I take great pleasure in testifying to the extraordinary

emedia) qualities of the Hoofland's German Bitters, procured at your to Dyspepsia, Palgitation of the Heart, and other distressing offsprings of a torpid liver, until persuaded to try the above celebrated remedy,

You are at liberty to make any use of this you see fit, or to refer sim-Har sufferers to Yours truly, A. McMAKIN.

H. T. HELEBOLD, esq., No. 594 Broadway, New York. CERTIFICATES IN GREAT NUMBERS OPEN FOR INSPEC-

SINGLE BOTTLE, \$1. OR A HALF DOZEN FOR \$5.

Should your negrest druggist not have the article, do not be put of by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us and we will forward, securely packed, by ex-

> PRINCIPAL OFFICE AND MANUFACTORY. No. 631 ARCH-ST.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

JONES & EVANS.

(Successors to C. M. Jackson & Co.,)

H. T. HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,

Wer sale by Druggiets and Dealers in every town in the United

No. 594 BROADWAY,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEFOT.

WASHINGTON

NO FURTHER CHANGES IN THE CABINET.

A. W. Randall to Succeed Postmaster-General Dennison.

A Revised Tariff Bill Introduced in the House.

Passage of the Miscellaneous Appropri-

ation Bill.

The Pennsylvania Contested Election-Mr. Dawson Retains His Seat.

The Senate Postpones the Wiagara Ship Canal Bill.

Another Meeting of the Union Congressional Cauous.

The Freedmen-Correspondence Between Gen. Howard and Gov. Orr.

> WASHINGTON, Friday, July 13, 1866 THE CRISIS IN THE CABINET.

The city is full of rumors of Cabinet changes, but up to midnight there is nothing definite about them. The un-

Pa-Gov. A. W. Randall is in New-York on business. He will probably be nominated Postmaster-General on his return.

GOV. DENNISON'S SUCCESSOR. Rumors in the Post-Office Department assert Green Adams of Kentneky, Sixth Auditor, and a relative of the Supreme Court Judge, S. F. Milier, is to become Postmaster-

There is a slight prospect that the free list in the Tariff, which was slaughtered in the Senate, will be added to the two or three items in the bill introduced from the Ways and Means to-day, but there is not the ghost of a chance tha grams, especially from Massachusetts, came to Senators this norning appealing for a Tariff, and predicting vast minfor

tunes to arise from unchecked importations from Europe.

The bill to protect the revenue reported to-day by Mr. Mor ill, from the Committee on Ways and Means, provides that after August 1, 1806, duties as follows shall be levied on im-

after August I. 180, duties as follows and to receive ports of the following articles of merchandise.

On eigars, eigarettes, cheroots of all kinds. \$2.50 per round and 50 per cent all valeren. On cotton 3 cests per pound. On all compounds or preparations of which distilled spirits is a component part of other value there shall be levied a duty of not less than that imposed upon distilled spirits. The Bureau of Statistics to be attached to the Treasury Department, as previded in the Tariff bill, is included in this. One provision amends the net of July 14, 1802, in the clause which regards goods three years in store or bouded warehouse as abandoned to the Government, so as to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the owner of such goods after deducting duties charges and expenses. It provides, further, that on determining the dutielle value of imported merchadise, except in cases otherwise provided for, there shall be added to the actual cost or market value at the place of exportation the cost of transportation, shipment, the value of both, each, or other inclosure, and other expenses. The provinc in Section 4 of the act of March 3, 1864, is construed to include any ship, vessel or steamer to or from any port in the Sandwich or Society Islands. So much of the act of August 12, 1854, to protect extuents of the United States who may discover deposits of gauna, as prohibits its States who may discover deposits of gauna, as prohibits its lefe, is construed to necessary and the second process of the act of August 12, 1826, to protect citizens of the United States who may discover deposits of guano, as prohibits its export is suspended in relation to persons who have compiled with the provisions of the second section of that act for five years from July 14, 1867. It provides for the repeal of all laws or parts of have allowing lishing bounties to vessels heretofore licensed to engage in the fisheries; but remits the duties on sail imported in boad for carring fish. It allows goods arriving at New-York Beston, Portland, or other ports designated by the Secretary of the Treasury, to be entered at the Custom-House and conveyed in transit through the United States without the payment of duties, under such regulations as the Secretary may prescribe. It is provided that imported goods or merchandise in bond or duty paid, and products of the United States may with the consent of the proper authorities, be transported over neighboring foreign provinces from one part of the Linted States to another, be trented on arrival in the United States, in regard to liability to be trented on arrival in the United States, in regard to liability to be trented on arrival in the United States.

States.

Another provision authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury whenever he is satisfied that more moneys have been paid to the Collector of Customs than the law requires, and parties have failed to comply with the requirements of the 14th and 15th sections of the Act of June 30, 1804, owing to circumstances beyond the control of the importer, to draw his warrant for over payment in favor of the persons entitled to it. Another administrative section amends the Act of March 3, 1803, relative to the prevention of frames on the revenue.

ANOTHER UNION CAUCUS. The Caucus to-morrow night is for hearing the report of the Committee on Adjournment. Congressmen are receiving strong letters not to adjourn sine die, but to take a recess. It is thought that Monday, the 23d, will be agreed

REMOVALS FROM OFFICE.

It is the opinion of many persons, including Gov. Dennison, that Congreys should neither remain in session nor pass any law to prevent removals from office by the Pre-A large Lajority of Congress, however, think other wise; but it is hardly probable that anything will be agreed

NORTHERN PACIFIC BAILBOAD.

The close vote of 20 to 19 on taking up the Northern Pacific Railroad bill in the Senate indicates its final defeat. It calls for the guarantee by Congress of a hundred millions of the stock of the road. The lobby is hard at work for it.

THE TAX BILL. The Internal Revenue bill, recently passed, was signed by the Speaker of the House to day. It will be signed by the President pro tem of the Senate, and sent to the White

THE PENNSTLVANIA CONTESTED ELECTION CASE. The House to-day indorsed the action of the Comittee in the Dawson vs. Fuller contested election case, by a vote of 33 to 13. The Yeas and Nays were called for, but were refused, the necessary number of votes to secure them not

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES OF INVESTIGATION. The reports of the Special Committee on the Gen. Fry vs. Conkling Investigation, and the Committee on Investigation into the Condition of National Banks, will be present ed to the House to-morrow.

THE ROUSSEAU ASSAULT.

The Rousseau-Grinnell case is set down for to-morrow. A vote will be positively taken in the case.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU-CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN GEN. HOWARD AND GOV. ORR OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

The following correspondence comes of the disapproval of Gen. Scott's ration estimates for Columbia, S. C., by Gen. Sickles, who asserted that Gov. Our represented the large reliefs intended as uncalled for, and tending to create

large reliefs intended as uncelled for, and tending to create idleness and vagrancy:

The How James L. Ohn. Governor of South Carolina.

As there seems to be conflicting testimony of an otherwise trustworthy character as to suffering for want of food in South Carolina, and as Gen. Sickles has disapproved of the ration returns, upon your statement that the want is very much exaggerated, and as these returns have been referred to me for official action. I respectfully request from you some statement that will justify me for withholding supplies, for really it is not the purpose to give where there is not absolute want, and in no case whatever to encourage idleness, but the direct reverse.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, SOUTH CAROLINA. 3

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3d tast. informing me that there was trust-worthy testimony as to the suffering for want of food by the poor in South Carolina, of both races, and that Gen. Sickles had disapproved of the ration return upon my axatoment that the want is very much exaggerated has just been received; and I hasten to reply, with a view of correcting any missapprehension on the subject growing out of my conversation with Gen. Sickles. There is great need of distributing rations (Gen. Sickles. There is great need of distributing rations through the Freedmen's Bureau in every district in the State. In some, the necessity is greater than in others, and what I intended

to impress upon Gen, Sickies was that applications were made by many persons, white and colored, who were not fit subjects of relief, and toat if all the stories which were told of the officers of the Barcau in different sections were to be credited the distribution would embrace too wide a range. I regret that Gen. Sickies should have understood from me that the necessity for issuing rations to very many people, white and colored, had passed. As early as March last an estimate was made in the Chesterfield District, and it was found that there were only seven bashes of corn to each person in the district. Without feeding any part of this to the stock, the supply was inadequate to bread the people. Other districts are nearly as destitute. In Pickens, I am informed that some 600 families are without sufficient supplies of treadstuffs. The scarcity is siso great in Barawell. Beautort, Colleton, Clarendon. Williamsourg, Lexington, Spartamburk, Lancasier, Richland, Fairfield and Kershaw, and the local authorities cannot possibly furnish the needy. The tax levied for the support of the poor is a district tax, and it happens that in those sections where the scarcity is most felt the general population are least able to pay a local tax, and heace there are thousands in the State, white and colored, who must suffer for the commonest means of substistence unless rations are issued from your Bureau, and I regret extremely that any optimen of mine should have been so understood as to justify or require the suspension of the issue of the rations which it was proposed to distribute in this State. My object and intention was simply to guard against the issue to persons without claim, and thereby increase idleness and vagabondiam. Doubtless I did not sufficiently explain my views, and Gen. Sickies was justified in recoding the conclusion he did. A monthlagoit was generally believed that about the time of the wheat harvest an atorage crop would be made, but since the crop has been threshed out it is found not to exceed half an

MURDER OF PREEDMEN IN SOUTH CAROLINA. From a letter addressed to a prominent member of Congress, mailed from Charleston, S. C., on the 1st, by trustworthy gentleman, the following is extracted: "The work of solving the negro question is a truly Southern way, is still going on in all parts of the interior of this State. At a fishing with the scine is the Marlborough District, a ew days ago, 16 dead bodies, killed with ball and shot, were

hanled up in the seine. Of course nobody did it. held over the bodies of two negroes killed in a similar manner and a verdict rendered that they came to their death from

THE FREEDMEN'S BURRAU IN TEXAS. I am authorized to state that the editorial in The New-York Herald of the 12th inst., utterly condemnatory of the Freedmen's Bureau in Texas, is founded on error, as the administration of the Assistant Commissioner in that State has been wonderfully successful and correct, and has been warmly indersed by the Governor and all loyal citizens black

An order has been issued by the Secretary of War mustering

spector-General of Volunteers W. E. Strong, have in consemence been relieved from duty. MUSTERING OUT OFFICERS ON DUTY IN THE FREED-

MEN'S BUREAU.

A special order for the mustering out of those officers of white troops on duty in the Freedmen's Bureau whose regiments have been mustered out of service several months since, was restorday issued from the War Department. The order directs that all volunteer officers, not officers of the Veteran Reserve Corps, on duty in the Freedmen's Bureau, belonging to regiments of white troops, are, by virtue of this order, mustered out and honerally discharged the service of the United States on account of their service being no longer required. The Commissioner of the Bureau is instructed to at once relieve these officers from duty, and direct them to repair Adjutant-General of the Army for their discharge papers, the respective reports to be accompanied by a copy of the from the Freedmen's Bureau relieving the officer from duty.

COL. PAULDING'S CASE. Strenuous efforts have been made to get Col. Paulding pardoned, but they have so far all failed.

NATIONAL MILITARY ASYLUM.

The meeting of the regents of the National Military Asylum has been attended by Chief Justice Chase, Secretary Hon L. H. Gunckel. A set of by-laws was adopted, and the question of the number of asylums discussed. Plans which had been presented by various architects were examined, and propositions for sites were considered. Gen. Hinks was appointed Governor of the Asylum, with a salary of \$4,000 per annum. The other officers will be chosen at an adjourned meeting on the cth of September. Meanwhile, disabled reside until arriums shall be established, and appropriations were made for that purpose. Secretary Stanton funds in the tremury at the disposal of the officers of the usylum at \$3,000,000

A RUSH TO SEE THE PRESIDENT.

others, among whom were Messrs. Cowan, Doolittle, Reverdy Johnson Blair and Randail were patiently waiting at the his Secretary, Col. Cooper, have been visible since the adjournment of the Cabinet, which took place late this afternoon. PERSONAL.

Senator Yates of Illinois has gone to Cape May. He has been unwell for some time.

> Gen. Logan is still in town. Gen. Simon Cameron is here lso. They will leave together for Pennsylvania in a few days. Gov. Hamilton of Texas was robbed last night of considerable clothing and valuables, the thief entering his room by an open window adjacent to the stoop.

REMOVALS FROM OFFICE. It is rumored that Secretary McCulloch refuses to

make some sweeping changes in New-York as demanded by Thurlow Weed, and that he has appealed to the President to prevent a destruction of the efficiency of his department. APPOINTMENTS.

The President sent a large batch of appointments to the Senate to-day. All of any importance were for Southern The Senate to-day confirmed the following nominations

The Sennie to-day commend the John Samuel Re-Collectors of Internal Revenue—William G. McLandless. Twenty-third District of Fennsylvania; Samuel F. Cary of Cincinnait, Second District of Ohio; James Atkins of Atlanta. Fourth District of Georgia; Sameon Stansifer of Columbus, Third District of Indiana; Joseph E. Cooper of Knox County. Second District of Tennessee; Leonard A. Harris, First

Second District of Tennesses, District of Ohio.

Receivers of Public Moneys—D. M. Bradford for the land Receivers of Public Moneys—D. M. Bradford for the land district of Huntsville, Ala., J. G. Moore at Eiba, Ala., William Thompson at Washington, Ark., and William Hutchinson at Clarkesville, Ark.

Appraisers of Merchandise at Charleston—J. C. Benjamin, J. Parker and David Barrow.

Assessor of Internal Revenue—J. E. Smith, for the District Management of Merchandise and David Barrow.

of Utah.

Joseph Smith to be Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks in the Navy Department: Horatic Eridge, Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Ciothine; John Latham, Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repairs; B. F. Sherwood, Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering; Ethina Pendieton, Naval Riber at Norfolk and Portsmouth; Green Clay Smith of Kendler at Norfolk and Portsmouth; Green Clay Smith of Norfolk and Portsmouth; Green Clay Smith of Norfolk and Portsmouth; Green Clay Smith of Norfolk and Norfolk and Norfolk and Norfolk and Norfolk and Norfo

Officer at Norfolk and Portsmonth; Green Clay Smith of Kentucky, Governor of the Territory of Montana.

Deputy Postmasters—Charles R. McFadden at Waterville, Me.; Cyrus W. Chapman, New-Bedford, Mass.; Rober, W. Taliaferro, New-Orienns, La.; Fawin P. Hill, Haverhill, Mass.; John Berry, Gardiner, Me.; Andrew, L. Thilham, Middleboro, Mass., James L. Camp, Dixon, Ill.; Andrew Whitner, Nantacket, Mass., Johns d. Philiprick, Skowbegan, Me.; Moses Drake, jr., Fort Ways, Ind.; Elighalet, Rowell, Hadwell, Me.; Duncan McKeecher, Ripon, Miss.; Henry D. O'Brian, St. Anthony's Falls, Mun.; George F. Weston, Plymonth, Mass.; George S. Merrill, Lawrence, Mass.; James A. Bicknell, Augusta, Me.; William M. Door, Little Falls, N. Y.

A. Ricknell, Augusta, Me.; William M. Door, Little Falls, N. Y.

Survevors of Customs.—Ceell McNell, Charleston, S. C.; Daniel Mann, Galena, Ill.; F. Murray, Paducah, Ky.; Geo. Kerchner, Troy, N. Y.

Passed.—Assistant-Surreon Aaron O'Berly, to be Surgeon in the Navy, Washington, William Corner, Register of the Land Office at Taylor's Falls, Minn.

Consuls.—John B. Andrews of New-York, at Valencia; C. W. Legendre of New-York, at Annoy, Philip C. Schuyler of Kansas, at Moscow; Raphael M. Columbus, at Payta.

Registers of Land Offices.—Solomon Dutton for the District of St. Stephens, Ala.; John F. Knight, at Elba, Ala.; Ezra C. Hatten, at Huntsville, Ala.

Indian Agents—Ernsmus B. Dentison of Ohio, for the territory of New-Mexico; Dudley W. Rhodes of Ohio, for Utah. Collectors of Customs—Henjamin D., Wright, District of Pensacola, Fla.; Richard W. King, Newbert, N. C., Joseph H. Elmore, Bridgeton, N. J.; Fedro Benet, St. Augustine, Fla.; Thomas A. Stayner, St. Marks, Fla.; George R. Congdon, Georgetown, D. C.; Henry A. Morrow, Detroit, Mich.

THE PORTLAND PIRE.

Subscriptions for the Portland sufferers are being taken in the Treasury and Post-Office Departments, headed y the respective Secretaries, McCalloch and Dennison, who

The aggregate proceeds of the fair of the Orphans Home Association amount to about \$17,000. To this the gift concert of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Union will add \$25,000. The fair building remains open some time losger, with the refreshment departments in operation, and it is proposed to give a series of promenade concerts during the coming week. FINANCIAL.

It is a well-known fact in Treasury circles that duplicate and triplicate Five Twenty Coupons are beginning to come into the Treasury Department in considerable numbers. | Feet

ing the twenty years the bonds run remains to be soon, as no way to avoid it has yet been discovered.

FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE RICHMOND EXAMINER. Under an arrangement with New-York capitalists. The Richmond Examiner was furnished \$55,000 to run on for 12 months. It now has three months to the end of the period, and is nearly at the end of its means. The visit of its editor to this city a few days since was to secure his paper as the official organ of the Johnson party, and a continuance of the Gov-ernment advertising transferred by the purchase of The Repub-

A NEPHEW OF SECRETARY WELLES PATALLY INJURED. Information has been received from Mare Island Navy-Vard Cal that Samuel Welles, constructing engineer of that yard, was fatally injured on the 10th instant, by the ex plesion of the boiler of a portable steam-engine for driving piles, and died at 7 p. m. of that day. Mr. Welles was a nephew of the Hon. Secretary of the Navy, and was, previous to going to California, stationed at the Washington Navy-Vard. His death is a public loss, and will be lamented by a umerous circle of friends. He was on the point of returning East, to be married, when the melancholy event occurred. INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The Internal Revenue receipts to-day amounted to

PRINTING OF THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Laffin of New-York, Chairman of the Comwhich was adopted, taking away the printing reports and statistics of the Medical Department of the army from the control of the Surgeon-General, and transferring it to the Government Printing-Office. This will save the public treas ury a considerable amount of money.

SUCCESSFUL SUIT FOR DAMAGES BY A RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

A claim against the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad f \$20,000 was to-day awarded by the Circuit Court to J. T. Harris for baving his leg broken in a collision luring the war. It was charged that the accident was the result of carclessness. The defense contended that at the time, on account of the war, it was upavoidable, as trains could not be run regularly.

CHINESE SORGHUM SEEDS.

The Department of Agriculture have received from China eight different and entirely new kinds af Sorghum cods with specimens of the strap in addition. They have also over 100 varieties of new flower seeds. They will be distributed.

XXXIXTH CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION.

SENAL E..... WASHINGTON, July 13, 1866.

INTEREST ON WAR DEBTS.

Mr., GUTHERS (Ky.), from the Committee on Finance reported the joint resolution respecting the payment of interest upon the war debts due to the several States, with an amendment, it being on the second section, as follows:

Section 2. The sais accounting officers shall in like manner report the easin of each State for interest on moneys borrowed and actually expended for the nee of the Chief-State during the Rebedium, and that the same rules shall be observed which were prescribed in the State of May Jan for interest on moneys expended by her for the ore and benefit of the United States during the late war with Great Retains in Capital 30 of the acts of the XIXth Congress, first account.

EN. FICKETT'S MURDER OF LOVAL CAROLINIANS. T. Wilson, Mass. introduced the following, which was cold to by Mr. Johnson (Md.), and gross over:

solved. That the President of the United States be requested to all to the Stenate the recent of the Court of Inquiry moon the left of 31 United States solders, at Kingston, N. C., by the Receivers of the Court of the Rebert of the States solders, which is already charge of heary description the Rebel Army, to their with the findings of the said Court over taken there in the Repet Army, is any, taken there in the and the action, any, taken there in THEFE MONTHS I TRA PAY TO VOLUNTHEES

Mr. Whose reported, and asked the discharge from ferther consideration in the Miliary Committee, of the bill respecting three months' extra pay of volunteers, when mustered out of service and discharged.

Mr. Moznav (N. Y.) presented three petitions against the proposed tariff on hardware, which were referred to the Com-uittee on Fibance.

HT OF WAY FOR THE PACIFIC RAILROAD. Mr. Howard (Mich.) reported from the Military Comm. Joint resolution, giving to the Union Pacific Railton light of way through military reservations; which

POBLIC LANDS IN THE SOUTH.

POMEROY (Kansas), from the Committee on Public, reported two bills to review to certain Southern States seef for an ear granting public lands to construct rail, which were ordered to be printed.

THE READNEXATION OF ALEXANDRIA.

Mr. WILLIAMS (Pregon) entered a motion to reconsider the vote on the high reannex Alexandria to the Discrict of Columbia, "Nich was defeated in the Senate on Tuesday last. FRINTING THE TARREY BILL.

Mr. ANTRONY (R. I.) reported from the Printing Comm
a resolution to print a thousand copies of the Tariff bi
passed by the House, which was adopted.

SIAGARA SHIP CANAL BILL.

The Niagara Ship Canal bill was taken up, on the expiration of the morning hour, the pending question being on the motion of Mr. MORGAN (N. Y.) to postpone the bill until December

Mr. Harris (N.Y.) spoke in favor of the motion to postpone Mr. The smell (H.) spoke arrived the Mr. Harris (N.Y.) spoke in favor of the motion to postpone.
Mr. THIMBULL (III.) spoke against the postponement, and spoke of the great national importance of the proposed work as sufficient to urge the immediate passage of the bill.
Mr. HENDRUKS (Ind.) hoped the bill would be postponed.
He did not believe its passage at the present session would necomplish any good. He was in favor of the postponement of this and other measures of importance. It was time for adjournment, and there were issues enough already made up to go before the country on. Congress had neglected its most important doty, that of restoring harmony between the two sections by admitting the Southern States to representation to Congress.

important dety, that of restoring harmony between the two sections by admitting the Southern States to representation in Congress.

Mr. TRUMBULL wished to know if the Senator from Indiana was in favor of placing the control of the States lately in rebellion in the hands of Rebeis. Is the Vice-President of the late Confederacy to come in here as a Senator? Is his colleague, Herchel V. Johnson, fresh from the Rebeil Congress, to come here as a Senator? Is his colleague, Herchel V. Johnson, fresh from the Rebeil Congress, to come here as a Senator? Is his colleague, Herchel V. Johnson, fresh from the Rebeil Congress, to come here as a Senator? Is his colleague, Herchel V. Johnson, fresh from the Rebeil Congress, to come here as a Senator? Is his colleague, the his his control of the country. Let him save to the people of the Sonih: "You Rebeils, who through not his war, who occasioned this desolation and wee throughout the land, must stand banch, and let the loyal men of the country role the country." Let him unite with us in demonstrative to seats here and in the other House, by the passage of laws recognizing these States as in friendly relation to the Government. If the Senator wants this harmony restored; if he wants friendly intercourse among the inhabitants of the late Rebel States, I tell him he cannot have it until there is a Union sentiment in the South that will protect the Union men in the South. He cannot have it when a man, for his personal safety in traveling through these late Rebel districts, has to conceal his love for the Union. He cannot have it when the National flag cannot be borne in saley through the streets of Mobile. He cannot have it when he would not problem; and the would reply related to the Senator flowers upon the graves of the heroes who fell to maintain the Union. The loyal element of the country and the Union men of the country, and still personal the country of the Senator flowers man the problems and he would not problems and when he would not problems and he would reply in the

Johnson, Line, Morgan, Nesmith, Norton, Sanisbury, Sherman, Van Winkle, Willey, Williams, Wilson—14.

NATS—Mesers, Chandler, Crarin, Decitille, Edmunds, Howard, Howe, Poland, Fomeroy, Rameey, Spragee, Sanner, Temboli, Wade—13.

Absent of not voting—Mesers, Conness, Cresswell, Dixon, Kirk-wood, McDougal, Morrill, Nye, Riddle, Stewart, Wright, Yafes—11.

CONTRACTS IN THE GUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Mr. WILSON, from the Military Committee, reported without amendment the joint resolution in regard to contracts in the Quartermaster's Department.

ter's Department.
DUTIES ON POREIGN IMPORTATIONS. Mr. Convess (cal.) introduced a joint resolution to construe is act amendatory of certain acts imposine duties on foreign inportations, approved March 3. 1865. It provides that the econd provise of section 4 of said act shall be constructed to include any ship, vessel, or steamer to or from any port in the andwich or the Soc.ety Islands. It was referred to the France Committee.

MESTORATION.

Mr. WHLEY (W. Va.) introduced a bill to provide for restoring to the States lately in insurrection their full political rights, which, after reciting in a preamble the last constitutional amendment, reads as follows:

Resolved, That whenever any State lately in insurrection shall have ratified the above recited Constitutional amendment, the Senators and Representatives from and State, if found daily elected and qualified, may, after having taken the required cain of office, be admitted into Congress as such.

At was ordered to be printed.

SCSPENSION OF TAX COLLECTIONS IN PORTLAND.

Mr. FESSINDEN (Me.) offered a joint resolution authorizing the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to asspend the collection of Internal taxes due prior to July 5, 1866, in the First Collection District of Maine, from persons owning property, or doing business in the burned district of Portland, until the close of the next session of Congress.

The resolution passed.

The resolution passed.

The resolution passed.

Mr. WILLIAMS moved that the Senate take up the bill to secure the speedy completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

Mr. SHERMAN (Obio) said this was a bill to guarantee about a hundred millions of stock for this road. He hoped the Senate would not take it up.

The bill was taken up by the following vote:
Yaka—Mesers. Chandler. Clark. Comess. Gregin, Declittle, Edmunds, Hendricks. Howard, Hower, Wesanth. Norton. Nye. Poland. Pomercy, Kamsey, Sprague, Sherman, Wade, Williams and Wilson—20.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

NATIONAL SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' OUPHAN ROME.

Mr. Mercus (Pa.), from the Committee on the District of
Columbia, reported back the House built to incorporate the
National Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan Home, which was read
the third time and passed.

ACCOUNTS OF A MAIL CONTRACTOR ALLOWED.

Mr. KUYKENDAL (II N. from the Post-Office Committee,
reported back the Senate bill directing the Postmasics-tienceral to allow due accounts of A. T. Spenear and Gurdon S.
Hubbard, for carrying the mails between Chicago and Mackinaw, etc. from 1854 to 1859, which was rend the third time
and passed.

and passed.

PENSION BILLS.

The amendments of the Senate to four House Pension bills were taken from the Speaker's table and concurred in. The amendments were only of a verbal nature.

RELIEF FOR THE ST. ALBAN'S BANK.

Mr. Woounkider (vi.) introduced a trill for the relief of the St. Alban's Bank of St. Alban's, Vt., which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency. Insulterize the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to shapend the collection of duties on taxes accruing from Oct. 18, 1864. to July 1, 1805. CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL.

On motion of Mr. STEVENS (Pa.), the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. RAYMOND (N. Y.) in the Chair, and proceeded to the consideration of the bill making appropriations for sundry civilexpenses of the Government for left.

Mr. LAYLIN (N. Y.) moved to strike out a paragraph appropriating \$60,000 for publishing the first volumes of the Medical and Surgical History of the Richellion, under the direction of the Surgicon-General, and to substitute therefor a paragraph appropriating \$20,000 for preparing such history for publication. He argued that the work should be done at the Government printing office, or, if not, that private publishers would publish it at their own risk, if they were only farmished with the materials.

The subject gave rise to considerance discussion, participated by Mesers Luffin, Stevens, Eingham (Ohio), and Kusson (Iowa).

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. Biance (lowa) moved to strike out the paragraph, and argued that the publication of the book would only be for the benefit of a few professional men, as not one man in a hundred would understand anything about if.

Mr. Streess opposed the ameniment, but said he would not understand anything about if.

Mr. Streess opposed the ameniment, but said he would not understake to answer the argument of the gentlemen from the lows, for it was the most extraorinary speech that ever came from an enlightened man.

Mr. Conkling (N. V.) spoke of the invaluable character of the work, and said that anless Congress was to drop altogether the business of printing books, this was eminently a book that should be printed at the gubbs expense.

Mr. BANSS (Mass.) spoke in faver of the appropriation, and said he had been informed that, if the information embraced in the work had been informed that, if the information embraced in the work had been known to the faculty before the war, the additional saving of 1 fe that it would have effected would have amounted to 20 per cent.

The amendment was rejected, there being but 10 Yeas—which, Mr. Prace remarked, was more than could be found of just men in Sodom, Laughter i.

On motion of Mr. HUMPINEN (N. V.), from the Committee a paragraph was inserted appropriating \$10,000 for additional station houses and liceboats miner the same Committee a paragraph was inserted appropriating \$10,000 for additional station houses and liceboats many the coast of New-Jersey, between Sandy Hook and Little Egg Harbor, and \$3,000 for repairing and lighting the light-house at Tucker's Beach, on the coast of New-Jersey.

Mr. Wilson (lowa) moved to strike out the paragraph appropriating \$30,000 for a fire-proof building for the Currency Printing Bureau. He said that, any member who had appropriating Sub,000 for a fire-proof building for the Currency Printing appropriating \$200,000 for a tire-proof building for the Cur-rency Printing Bureau. He said that, any member who had read the report of the Special Committee, which investigated the affairs of that Department two years ago, must be satisfied that antil there was some change made in its superintendency no expenditures should be made that would reader it a per-

Rejected.

Mr. LYNCH (Me.) moved an additional paragraph appropriating \$200,000 for the Government building at Portland Manne, used as a Post-Office. Custom-House and United State Court, lately destroyed or rendered simest worthless by fire.

After considerable debate Mr. LYNCH modified his amend

A REVISED TARIFF BILL.

The Committee rose temporarily, and Mi. Moralli, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill teprotect the revenue and for other purposes; which was read twice, ordered to be printed, and made the special order for to-morrow.

The bill is a partial revision of the tariff, and imposes the following dutice: The bill is a partial revision of the tariff, and imposes the following duties:

On cigars, cigarcies and cheroots, \$2.50 per pound and 50 per cent ad valorem. On outcon three cents per pound. On all compounds or preparation of which datalled spirits are a component part of the chief value, a duty not less than that imposed upon distilled spirits. It contains the section of the Fariff old passed the other day extending the proviso in section four of the Tariff Act of 1805 to ships, vessels or steamers to or from any port in the Sandwich Islands or Society Islands; also the section in regard to the discoverers of guano; also the sections repealing the fishing bounty laws; also the section allowing goods in bond to be carried through the British Provinces from New York, Boston and Portland without the payment of duties, also the section authorizing the refunding of duties paid in excess; also a section providing that the dutiable revenue of goods is to be ascertained by adding to the value or cost in the principal markets of the country from where imported the cost of transportation, shipment, commissions, etc.; also the section for manufacture of eagar.

RECONSTRUCTION OF THE CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL e House went into Committee of the Whole and resumed obsideration of the Miscellaneous Appropriation bill, motion of Mr. Washburne (Ill.) an amendment was

allowing the parties.

Mr. Whight (N. J.) moved to insert an additional paragraph appropriating \$30,000 for the improvement of the navigation of Newark Bay and Passile and Hackensack Rivers.

Objected to by Mr. Washburne (Iii.) as out of order, and the

objection sustained.

On motion of Mr. WARNER (Ct.) a paragraph was inserted appropriating \$5,090 for the repair of the Custom-House and Post-Office at Middletown, Connecticut.

Mr. WARD (N. Y.) moved to strike out the section for the increase of the pay of the Metropolitan Police of the District of Columbia. Disagreed to.

Mr. Nikack (Ind.) from the Committee on Appropriations, offered an amendment, appropriating \$52,000 to pay a claim of Matison Sweetzer. Madison Sweetzer.

Objected to by Mr. WASHBURNE (Ill.), and objection sus-

tained.

The Committee here rose, and reported the bill and amendments to the House.

The Yeas and Nays were called on Mr. Washburne's amendment to repeal the 24th section of the act of July 24, 1864, allowing the payment of bounties to the loyal masters of en-Mr. Harring (Ky.) called for the reading of the sect

had the right to have the law read which was proposed to repealed.

The SPRAKER overruled the point of order, stating that every Member of Congress was presumed to know all the laws that had been passed. [Laughter.]

The amendment was agreed to by Yeas, 82, Nays. 38.

All the other amendments were agreed to.

The bill was then read a third time and passed.

THE FULLER-DAWSON CONTESTED ELECTION.

The House then resumed the contested election case of Fuller against Dawson, from the Twenty-first Congressional District of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Paing (Wis.), Chalman of the Committee on Elections, closed the debate in a speech supporting the right of Mr. Dawson, the sitting member, to his seat.

The resolution retaining Mr. Dawson in his seat was adopted without a division.

THE SMUGGLING BILL.

Mr. ELIOT (Mass.), from the Conference Committee on the sill further to prevent smuggling, made a report which was greed to.

agreed to.

ADJOURNMENT—ANOTHER USION CAUCUS. House, at 4:40 p. m., adjourned, and then an annuance was made that there would be a caucus of Union Sens PRICE FOUR CENTS.

tors and Representatives in the Hall to-morrow (Saturday) evening at 7½ o'clock.

CANADA.

GOVERNMENT SUSTAINED-AID FOR PORTLAND. Special Dispetch to The N. Y. Tribuns

OTTAWA, Friday, July 13, 1866. At 3:45 this morning, a vote was taken on Mr. Givorn's motion of want of confidence in the financial and commercial policy of the Government, and the result was for the Government 83, against it 28. Majority for the Minis-

The agony is therefore over. The debate on this 1 tion has lasted three days, some members, such as Brown, Galt, Rose, McGee, speaking-for hours, with the temperature outside the Parliament House ranging from

The Hon. J. A. Macdonald will move to-day that there e two sittings of the House on Government days, with

the object of expediting the progress of the public business

that the session may be brought to an early close. This the last session of the present Parliament. It will

close in about two weeks. It is moved here to get on foot a subscription for the sufferers by the Portland fire. In Montroal some men are subscribing liberally—Mr. Frothingham giving \$1,000, and some others \$500 each. The first is an American. A new office, Minister of the Navy, has been created.

The navy at present has one vessel, La Canadienne.

MAJOR-GEN. SHERMAN.

HIS ARRIVAL IN BOSTON-ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION IN NEW-ENGLAND.

pecial Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune. Boston, Friday, July 13, 1866. Gen. Sherman's progress through New-England, to-day, has been most demonstrative. He left Norwalk at 6:30 for New-Haven, and at Westpert, Southport, Fairfield, Bridgeport, Stratford, Milford and West Haven the depots

were througed with eager crowds, pociferous in their chees At New-Haven he was received by Mayor Spersy and Ger Russell, and escorted about the city, balting at Yall, when be was addressed in a brief speech of welcome by Professor Thatcher, to which he felicitously responded, and then went to the New-Haven Exchange, where he was presented to the business men of the city, by Mayor Sperry, again briefly and

appily responding.

At 11 o'clock he started for Boston passing Meriden At 11 octoor he windoor Locks, Springfield, and Wor-cester, at all of which places expectant crowds were awaiting the arrival of the train and shouting with eager pertunerty for him to come forth upon the platform.

On his arrival at Long wood, about four miles out of Boston, e was waited upon by Mayor Lincoln and the city govern ment of Boston, who had provided carriages and a cavalry esort for the entrance into the city. Mayor Lincoln welcomed the General to Boston in a neat and terse speech, to which the General responded in an equally happy manner. The cortege then passed through, the main avenue of Rexbury, theace into Boston, the streets being crowded thousands of men, women and children on foot or in vehicles. Arriving in the city, a salate was fired from the Common, while from the hands of children upon stoops, balconies, windows and housetons the Stars and Stripes were flounting as profusely as in Spring of 1861. An old inhabitant avers that the "Hub" has not experienced so substantial a sensation for a long period of of doors, cheering and waiving dainty lines at the hero. The General and company are entertained to night at the Rever-House by the Mayor and city fithers, and to-morrow will visit the various points of interest about the city and sepacent

He remains here over Sunday, and on Monday proceeds to Audover, where the party halt to attend the Commencement exercise, on Wednesday and Thursday, where a son of Gen. Sherman graduates. The tieneral will thence make a tour through Canada to Niagara Fails, and then back to his beat

INDIAN DEPREDATIONS.

APPREHENSION OF TROUBLE ON THE MAIL ROUTE AND IN THE MINING REGIONS-INDIANS ON THE WAR

LEAVESWORTH, Kansas, Friday, July 13, 1866. Reports just received from Denver and the gold regious say that the most serious apprehensions are felt there and upon the great Overland route, as the Indian bands assembled at Fort Laramie at the peace treaty have taken the war path.
All reports agree that a band of 600 Sioux were in the vicinity of McPherson, and had passed there well-armed and with plenty of ammunition, which they obtained while at the Peace Council. At Fort Laramie, upon the Little Bine River, 200 miles west of this place, a band of Chevennes have been murde settlers, setting fire to their houses, stealing and running-off

The inhabitants are abandoning their homes and crops, and are moving to the river settlements. The whole region be tween the Kansas and Platte is overrun with hostile bands. who are now assuming the offensive. Another large party of Sioux have made their appearance above Cottonwood. The number in the bands now on the rampage is estimated at 10,000, the Council at Laramie having gathered them all so as to perfect their plans. Depredations have already comced. Bands of Stoux and Cheyennes have attacked and killed whites on the plains since their return from Laramie. Unless a large force is at once sent to the frontier there will be a vast amount of suffering and many lives lost. The danger

The remains of Gen. Lane. late United States Senator, were taken to Lawrence, Kansas. He will be buried on Sunday, July 15. The Mayor issued a proclamation, calling upon eitizens to close their places of business between the hours of 6 and 10 a. m. The funeral cortege was a very small one.

The weather is intensely warm. Thermometer at 95, 96, 98

Convention of Business Colleges.

nd 99 in the shade.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Friday, July 13, 1866.
The Convention of Business Colleges, which has been eld in this city during the week, adjourned this after Plasterers' Convention. PHILADELPHIA, July 13, 1868. The Plasterers' Convention assembled at 9 a. m., when

the Committee on the State of Trade made a report, recom-

dentured; condemning all sub-contracting, and recom-

nending to owners as being to their interest to contract

ending that apprentices in all cases be legally in-

direct with the "boss" plasterers; defending the lawfu use of strikes, and condemning their abuses. It says the greatest strikers are those who condemn them most pointedly, referring to the manufacturers, who, whigh

aritis, are striking against the consumers of the country.

The Convention are in Committee of the Whole discussing the eight-hour question. Funeral of Gen. Lane. LAWRENCE, Karsas, Friday, July 13, 1866.

Gen. Lane's funeral was fixed for Sunday next, but, in consequence of the rapid decomposition of the remains, they were burnet to-day. All business was suspended. The funeral was largely attended. An appropriate service will be held at the Methodist Church on Sunday.

STATE CONSTITUTIONS VS. CIVIL RIGHTS BILL -A olored tax-payer having been drawn as a juror at Virginia City, Nevada, one of the counsel objected on the ground that the Nevada Constitution did not allow of colored jurers. The opposing counsel claimed that the Civil Rights bill annulled any conflicting provision of the State Constitution. The Ver ginia Enterprise says:

ginia Exterprise says:

"A very animated discussion ensued between counsel, both exhibiting considerable warmth in their arguments, and the point was finally submitted to the honorable Judge for destroin. Judge Barbauk said he should in this matter endeaver to do justice to all parties cencerned. He was liable to be in error in his opinions. He had been before, and might be on this occasion. He ably reviewed the points at issue, as presented by counsel on both sides. He would fire no arbitrary decision in the matter of the Civil Rights bill, but did not consider that it annulled the provisions of the Constitution of the qualifications of jurymen were concerned, the people of the state of Nevada. He was of the opinion that as far as the qualifications of jurymen were concerned, the people of the State, which clearly declared colored men' disqualified from serving on a jury. He therefore discharged Mr. Brown, who at once took his leave. The court-room was crowded with interested and attentive spectators, this being looked upon as a test case, and the concluding remarks of his Honor were once or twice considerably applauded by the speciators present."

DROWNED WHILE BATHING .- Jacob Wagner, aged 19 years, and residing at No. 222 [West Thirty-fifth-st., was owned last evening while bathing in the North River at the foot of Sixty-third-st. Last evening Sigismund Schenck, a native of Switzerland, aged 24 years, residing at No. 215 West Thirty-seventh-st., was drowned while bathing in the North Einer off the foot of Faltigh-st.

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